Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on page 7, beginning on line 12, with the following paragraph.

In another case, the algorithm would use packet angle-of-arrival information to determine which particular clients could access the channel at the same time using an adaptive antenna array and beam/null forming methods. (Beam/null forming is the computation of orthogonal (non-interfering) antenna array patterns which can be used by the AP to place more than one client on the same time slot of the same channel at the same time on the same frequency.) The goal function could be the maximizing of network throughput or minimization of packet jitter. As shown in Fig. 6B, the method can be implemented by acquiring angle-of-arrival (AOA), RSSI and throughput data from the APs in the MSA, and adjusting client access to the network in response to these factors. By using an adaptive antenna to manage space and time, network throughput would approach the maximum 40Mbps, as compared with only 10Mbps available on a competing DCF network.